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Lemos-Espinal, J.A., R.E. Ballinger, and G.R. Smith. 2000. *Xenosaurus newmanorum*.

Xenosaurus newmanorum Taylor
Newman's Knob-scaled Lizard

Xenosaurus newmanorum Taylor 1949:183. Type locality, "Xilitla region, San Luis Potosi, Mexico." Holotype, Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSU) 499, collected by R. and M. Newman, sex and date of collection unknown (not examined by authors).
Xenosaurus grandis newmanorum: Lynch and Smith 1965:170.

• **CONTENT.** The species is monotypic.

• **DEFINITION AND DIAGNOSIS.** *Xenosaurus newmanorum* is a medium to large species with females being slightly larger (maximum 124 mm SVL) than males (maximum 118 mm SVL). This species differs from congeners in that it lacks the enlarged scales (canthus temporalis) in the temporal region, paravertebral rows of enlarged tubercles are not well defined, transverse scale rows between axilla and groin 33–37, the 2–3 enlarged rounded supraoculars form a longitudinal row, the venter is light gray or white, and the eye in life is greenish yellow.

• **DESCRIPTIONS.** In addition to the original description (Taylor 1949), a detailed description was given by King and Thompson (1968).

• **ILLUSTRATIONS.** Published illustrations include a drawing of the dorsal color pattern (King and Thompson 1968) and a black-and-white photograph of the dorsum of a preserved specimen (Smith and Iverson 1993). Harvey (1993) showed SEM pictures of narrow polygons at the base of a dome-shaped scale.

• **DISTRIBUTION.** *Xenosaurus newmanorum* is known from the extreme southeastern end of the state of San Luis Potosi, México in the vicinity of Xilitla (4.1 mi E Xilitla), and in the state of Veracruz, México at La Selva, 7.2 km E Huayacoctla at 2000 m (Camarillo R. 1998).

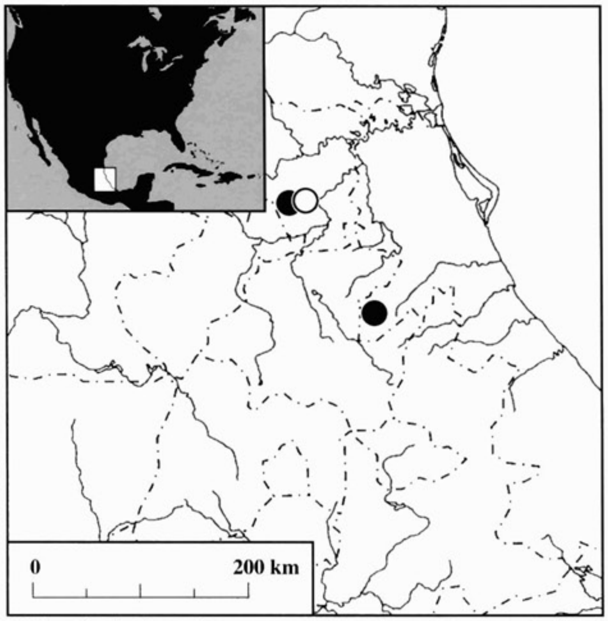
• **FOSSIL RECORD.** None.

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE.** This species is mentioned in general accounts and faunal lists by Smith and Taylor (1950a,b), Martin (1958), McCoy and Censky (1982), Flores-Villela (1993), and Liner (1994). Camarillo R. (1998) noted the habitat as pine forest, but the species also occurs in tropical deciduous and oak forests. Sexual dimorphism in body size and head size was reported by Smith et al. (1997), reproduction by Ballinger et al. (in press), parental care by Lemos-Espinal et al. (1997), and temperature by Lemos-Espinal et al. (1998). *Xenosaurus newmanorum* was included in Underwood's (1970) study of the reptilian eye.

• **REMARK.** The specimens reported by Martin (1955) are *Xenosaurus platyceps* rather than *X. newmanorum* (King and Thompson 1968).



FIGURE. Adult *Xenosaurus newmanorum* from 8 km E Xilitla, San Luis Potosi (top); in nature, showing typical position of body extended out of a crevice (middle); and head, showing the greenish-yellow iris characteristic of this species (bottom).



MAP. Distribution of *Xenosaurus newmanorum*; the circle indicates the type locality, dots mark other records.

• **ETYMOLOGY.** The species was named after Robert and Marcella Newman, who obtained the original specimens described by Taylor (1949).

• **COMMENT.** We have found this species to be reasonably common in the limestone hills and bluffs immediately east of Xilitla, and expect that it should occur in the remote mountainous regions to the north. However, we have not found it along the roadcut cliffs west of the city of Xilitla. The somewhat spotty distribution in areas of seemingly uniform habitat is enigmatic.

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